

Equation K–1 of this subpart by summing the monthly mass for the material determined for each month of the calendar year. The monthly mass may be determined using plant instruments used for accounting purposes, including either direct measurement of the quantity of the material placed in the unit or by calculations using process operating information.

(b) For each material identified in paragraph (a) of this section, you must determine the average carbon content of the material consumed, used, or produced in the calendar year using the methods specified in either paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section. If you document that a specific process input or output contributes less than one percent of the total mass of carbon into or out of the process, you do not have to determine the monthly mass or annual carbon content of that input or output.

(1) Information provided by your material supplier.

(2) Collecting and analyzing at least three representative samples of the material inputs and outputs each year. The carbon content of the material must be analyzed at least annually using the standard methods (and their QA/QC procedures) specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(iii) of this section, as applicable.

(i) ASTM E1941–04, Standard Test Method for Determination of Carbon in Refractory and Reactive Metals and Their Alloys (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7) for analysis of metal ore and alloy product.

(ii) ASTM D5373–08 Standard Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Laboratory Samples of Coal (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7), for analysis of carbonaceous reducing agents and carbon electrodes.

(iii) ASTM C25–06, Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime, and Hydrated Lime (incorporated by reference, *see* § 98.7) for analysis of flux materials such as limestone or dolomite.

§ 98.115 Procedures for estimating missing data.

A complete record of all measured parameters used in the GHG emissions

calculations in § 98.113 is required. Therefore, whenever a quality-assured value of a required parameter is unavailable, a substitute data value for the missing parameter shall be used in the calculations as specified in the paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. You must document and keep records of the procedures used for all such estimates.

(a) If you determine CO₂ emissions for the EAFs at your facility using the carbon mass balance procedure in § 98.113(b), 100 percent data availability is required for the carbon content of the input and output materials. You must repeat the test for average carbon contents of inputs according to the procedures in § 98.114(b) if data are missing.

(b) For missing records of the monthly mass of carbon-containing inputs and outputs, the substitute data value must be based on the best available estimate of the mass of the inputs and outputs from on all available process data or data used for accounting purposes, such as purchase records.

(c) If you are required to calculate CH₄ emissions for an EAF at your facility as specified in § 98.113(d), the estimate is based on an annual quantity of certain alloy products, so 100 percent data availability is required.

§ 98.116 Data reporting requirements.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(c), each annual report must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, as applicable:

(a) Annual facility ferroalloy product production capacity (tons).

(b) Annual production for each ferroalloy product (tons) identified in § 98.110, as applicable.

(c) Total number of EAFs at facility used for production of ferroalloy products reported in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.

(d) If a CEMS is used to measure CO₂ emissions, then you must report under this subpart the relevant information required by § 98.37 for the Tier 4 Calculation Methodology and the following information specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.